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(54) Gommage cosmetic composition

(57) Disclosed herein is a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer and (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water). The cosmetic composition can form *gommage* on the wet skin, scarcely becomes a burden to the skin, has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, and gives users a pleasant feeling upon use.

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

[0001] The present invention relates to a *gommage* cosmetic composition which can form *gommage* (eraser refuse-like fine particles) on the wet skin, scarcely becomes a burden to the skin, has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, and gives users a pleasant feeling upon use.

Description of the Background Art:

[0002] The conventional *gommage* cosmetic compositions are used on the dry skin free of water and serve to remove dirt on the skin and an aged horny layers by crumbled fine particles having a particle size of about 0.5 to 5 mm like eraser refuse, which are formed by evaporation of solvent contained in the cosmetic compositions by applying and massaging (Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 287542/1998). A great number of such cosmetic compositions have been already marketed as *gommage* type or peeling type cosmetics (for example, Pretty, trade name; product of White Japan Corporation).

[0003] These *gommage* cosmetic compositions involve problems that they become a great burden to the skin because the skin is strongly rubbed due to their use on the dry skin as described above, and that refuse falls down on the floor, resulting in difficulty in disposing of it. When the treatment with such a *gommage* cosmetic composition is applied in a bathroom where the refuse is easy to be cleaned up, there is also offered a problem that *gommage* is hard to be formed due to high humidity.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] It is an object of the present invention to provide a *gommage* cosmetic composition which scarcely becomes a burden to the skin, permits forming *gommage* with ease and has an excellent effect to remove dirt on the skin and an aged horny layers.

[0005] The present inventors have found that a cosmetic composition containing a specific water-soluble polymer and nonaqueous solvent forms *gommage* on the wet skin, scarcely becomes a burden to the skin because water gives the skin a lubricating action, can efficiently remove dirt on the skin and an aged horny layers, has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, can make the skin smooth in a short period of time and gives users a pleasant feeling upon use. It has also been found that when a component which generates heat upon contact with water is contained in such a cosmetic composition, it gives users an excellent warmed feeling and has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed at the same time. It has been further found that when a surfactant is contained in this cosmetic composition, a detergent having foamability, a cleansing effect and an effect by the *gommage* formed in combination can be provided.

[0006] According to the present invention, there is thus provided a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer and (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water).

[0007] According to the present invention, there is also provided a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer, (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water), and (C) a component which generates heat upon contact with water.

[0008] According to the present invention, there is further provided a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer, (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water), and (D) a surfactant.

[0009] According to the present invention, there is still further provided a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer, (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water), (C) a component which generates heat upon contact with water, and (D) a surfactant.

[0010] The cosmetic compositions according to the present invention can form *gommage* on the wet skin, scarcely become a burden to the skin, have an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, and give users a pleasant feeling upon use.

[0011] The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood from the preferred embodiments of the present invention, which will be described subsequently in detail, and from the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0012] No particular limitation is basically imposed on the water-soluble polymer as the component (A) used in the present invention so far as it can form *gommage* when it is rubbed on the skin in a state mixed with water. However, a

water-soluble polymer which forms *gommage* when a 20 % by weight solution of the water-soluble polymer in polyethylene glycol (average molecular weight: 400) is rubbed on the skin in a state mixed with the same weight of water is preferred.

preferred.

[0013] Specific examples thereof include modified starch and triglucopolysaccharides, with modified starch and triglucopolysaccharides having a weight average molecular weight of 500 to 200,000 being preferred from the viewpoints of easy availability and the ability to form *gommage*. Further, soluble starch, dextrin, cyclodextrin, maltodextrin, and products of starch and triglucopolysaccharides are particularly preferred.

[0014] These water-soluble polymers (A) may be used either singly or in any combination and are preferably con-

tained in a proportion of 1 to 80 % by weight, particularly 8 to 50 % by weight, more particularly 10 to 30 % by weight, based on the total weight of the composition in that a far excellent effect by *gommage* formed is brought about.

based on the total weight of the composition in that a far excellent effect by growing the polymer is obtained. The component (A) is a liquid at 25°C (excluding water) and the component (B) include polyols [0015] Examples of the substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water) as the component (B) include polyols such as polyethylene glycol (average molecular weight: 200, 300, 400, 600, etc.), 1,3-butylene glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol and glycerol; lower alcohols such as ethanol and propanol; hydrophobic solvents such as liquid paraffin and silicone oil; nonionic surfactants such as polyethylene glycol laurate and sorbitan monolaurate; oils and fats

[0016] These nonaqueous solvents may be used either singly or in any combination thereof and are preferably contained in a proportion of 10 to 80 % by weight, particularly 30 to 70 % by weight, more particularly 50 to 70 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition from the viewpoint of the ability to form *gommage*.

based on the total weight of the composition from the viewpoint of the ability to form gelling. The cosmetic composition according to the present invention is preferably substantially free of water so as not to prevent the formation of *gommage*, since the *gommage* is formed by adding water from the outside, with a non-aqueous system that scarcely contains water being particularly preferred. The term "substantially free of water" as used herein means that the composition contains water in a proportion of at most 5 % by weight.

[0018] The cosmetic composition according to the present invention may comprise (C) a component which generates heat upon contact with water for the purpose of giving users a warmed feeling in addition to the effect by the *gommage*. Examples of the component (C) include solid heat-generating substances such as activated zeolite, various kinds of inorganic salts, silica gel and activated alumina; and liquid heat-generating substances such as polyethylene glycol (average molecular weight: 200, 400, 600, etc.), glycerol and polyoxyethylene methylglucoside. Examples of the inorganic salts used herein include sulfates such as magnesium sulfate (MgSO_4 , $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$), aluminum sulfate ($\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$) and calcium sulfate (CaSO_4 , $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$); chlorides such as calcium chloride (CaCl_2 , $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), magnesium chloride (MgCl_2 , $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MgCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and aluminum chloride (AlCl_3 , $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$); and besides calcium aluminate, dry alum, calcium oxide, sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogenphosphate.

[0019] No particular limitation is imposed on the activated zeolite. However, zeolite A-3, A-4 and A-5 represented by the formula $\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{ZH}_2\text{O}$ (Z denoting any number) are preferred from the viewpoints of easy availability, profitability, etc. Zeolite subjected to a special treatment such as ion exchange or neutralizing treatment may also be used.

[0020] Among these heat-generating components, activated zeolite, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulfate, calcium aluminate, polyethylene glycol and glycerol are particularly preferred.

[0021] These heat-generating components (C) may be used either singly or in any combination thereof and are preferably contained in a proportion of at least 10 % by weight, particularly 10 to 60 % by weight, more particularly 20 to 40 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition. Among these heat-generating components (C), the liquid heat-generating components may overlap the component (B). In this case, such a component serves both as the solvent of the component (A) and as the heat-generating component (C).

[0022] The cosmetic composition according to the present invention may further comprise (D) a surfactant for the purpose of imparting both foaming and detergent effects to the resulting composition. As the surfactant (D), is preferred that having foamability and cleansability, and an anionic, nonionic or amphoteric surfactant is more preferred, with an anionic or nonionic surfactant being particularly preferred.

[0023] Examples of the anionic surfactant include acylisethionates, higher fatty acid salts, acylamino acid salts, monoalkylphosphates, alkylsulfonates, polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether sulfates and alkylbenzenesulfonates. The acyl or alkyl groups in these anionic surfactants preferably have 6 to 24 carbon atoms. Among these anionic surfactants, C₆-acylisethionates, higher fatty acid sodium salts, N-acyl-β-alanine salts (for example, N-lauroyl-β-alanine sodium salt), N-acylsarcosinates (for example, sodium lauroylsarcosinate) and mono-C₆-C₂₆-alkylphosphates.

[0024] Examples of the nonionic surfactant include fatty acid monoethanolamides, alkylglycosides, monoglycerides and diglycerides, and specific examples thereof include C₆-C₂₆ fatty acid monoethanolamides and C₆-C₂₆-alkylglycosides.

Examples of the amphoteric surfactant include betaine type surfactants and amino acid type surfactants. [0025] Examples of the amphoteric surfactant include betaine type surfactants and amino acid type surfactants. Examples of the amphoteric surfactant include betaine type surfactants and amino acid type surfactants.

[0026] These surfactants may be used either singly or in any combination thereof and are preferably contained in a proportion of 1 to 80 % by weight, particularly 5 to 50 % by weight, more particularly 10 to 30 % by weight based on

the total weight of the composition from the viewpoints of foamability and cleansability.

[0027] Combined use of both component (C) and component (D) in the cosmetic composition according to the present invention is particularly preferred, since both warming effect and cleansing effect are brought about.

[0028] When water-insoluble or hardly water-soluble powder is further contained in the *gommage* cosmetic compositions according to the present invention, the formation of *gommage* particles can be facilitated. Examples of such powder include inorganic powders such as kaolin, bentonite, alumina and titanium oxide; hardly water-soluble polysaccharides such as crystalline cellulose; and organic powders such as polyethylene beads and silicone powder.

[0029] These powders may be used either singly or in any combination thereof and are preferably contained in a proportion of 10 to 50 % by weight, particularly 5 to 40 % by weight, more particularly 10 to 30 % by weight based on the total weight of the composition from the viewpoints of easy formation of *gommage* particles and the achievement of a higher effect by *gommage* formed.

[0030] The *gommage* cosmetic compositions according to the present invention can be prepared by incorporating an oil component that is solid at 25°C, a moisturizer, a ultraviolet absorbent, a thickener, a stabilizer, a perfume base, coloring matter, etc. in addition to the above-described component in accordance with a method known *per se* in the art.

[0031] The *gommage* cosmetic compositions according to the present invention may be prepared in any form such as lotion, cream, paste or solid by selecting the kinds and amounts of the components blended. A composition having a low viscosity (5 Pa·s or lower) like liquid or lotion is preferred for a wide area, for example, the whole body, while a composition having a comparatively high viscosity (10 Pa·s or higher) is preferred for a part (for example, an elbow, knee, etc.) of the body, or a part where sags and runs are not preferred, such as the face.

[0032] The cosmetic composition according to the present invention is suitable for use as massaging compositions, packs or detergents. When the cosmetic composition is used for massage, it is only necessary to apply it to the wet or dry skin to massage the skin. If the skin is wet, *gommage* is formed before long, and a scrubbed feeling is also given together with the effect by the *gommage* upon a massage. When a surfactant is incorporated into the composition at this time the composition also functions as a detergent. When the composition is applied to the dry skin, a massage can be sufficiently given, and the effect by *gommage* is exhibited during the massage or by adding water later.

[0033] When the composition is used as a pack, it is applied to the wet or dry skin and left to stand for a while. *Gommage* is formed, since a moderate amount of water is added when the composition is washed out with water while lightly rubbing the skin, so that the effect by the *gommage* is brought about.

[0034] The *gommage* formed by using the cosmetic composition according to the present invention is dissolved or dispersed in a great amount (for example, ten times as much as the *gommage* formed) of water. Accordingly, even when the cosmetic composition is used in a bathroom or the like, a drainageway is prevented from clogging by washing out the composition with a sufficient amount of water, so that the composition can be used safely.

Example 1:

[0035] *Gommage* cosmetic compositions having their corresponding formulations shown in Table 1 were prepared in accordance with a method known *per se* in the art to evaluate them as to a feeling upon use. The results are shown collectively in Table 1.

(Evaluation method)

[0036] Each of the cosmetic compositions was applied to the wet skins (upper arms) of 10 Japanese women panelists of their twenties to thirties after a bath to massage them, thereby evaluating the cosmetic compositions as to an effect by *gommage* (on the wet skin), burden to the skin, smoothness of the skin (after use) and a feeling upon use (massaged feeling) in accordance with the following standard.

(Evaluation standard)

[0037]

- ⊙: At least 8 panelists of 10 panelists judged to be good;
- : At least 6 panelists of 10 panelists judged to be good;
- △: At least 3 panelists of 10 panelists judged to be good;
- X: At most 2 panelists of 10 panelists judged to be good.

Table 1

Component (% by weight)	Invention product 1	Invention product 2	Comparative product
(Water-soluble polymer)			
Starch hydrolyzate (molecular weight: 1000)	30	0	0
α -Cyclodextrin	0	10	0
(Nonaqueous solvent)			
Glycerol	3	3	3
Polyethylene glycol 400	40	40	40
1,3-Butylene glycol	10	10	10
Liquid paraffin	3	3	3
Polyethylene glycol monolaurate	1	1	1
Ethanol	2	5	5
(Water-insoluble or hardly water-soluble powder)			
Kaolin	0	15	15
Crystalline cellulose (water-insoluble)	0	10	20
(Other components)			
Thickener	0.5	0.5	0.5
Purified water	Balance	Balance	Balance
Perfume base	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
Total	100	100	100
Effect by <i>gommage</i> (on the wet skin)	⊙	⊙	X (no <i>gommage</i> was formed)
Burden to the skin	○	○	-
Smoothness of the skin (after use)	⊙	○	Δ
Feeling upon use (massaged feeling)	○	⊙	Δ

Example 2:

[0038] A cosmetic composition having a formulation shown below was produced in accordance with a method known *per se* in the art.

(Components)	(% by weight)
Starch hydrolyzate (dextrin; average molecular weight: 2000)	15
1,3-Butylene glycol	20
Dipropylene glycol	10

(continued)

(Components)	(% by weight)
Polyoxyethylene methylglucoside	20
Glycerol	4
Liquid paraffin	3
Kaolin	20
Aluminum oxide	3
Polyoxyethylene - methyl polysiloxane copolymer	1
Perfume base	q.s.
Thickener, stabilizer	q.s.
Purified water	Balance
Total	100

[0039] The cosmetic composition thus obtained, and a marketed *gommage* cosmetic composition were evaluated as to a feeling upon use in the same manner as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

Conditions for use		Invention product 3	Marketed product
		Wet skin	Dry skin
Feeling upon use	Formation of <i>gommage</i> (dry skin)	-	○
	Formation of <i>gommage</i> (wet skin)	⊙	X
	Feel of <i>gommage</i> against the skin (liking)	○	△
	Remained feeling of powder	⊙	△
	Burden to the skin	○	X
	Slippery feeling (present)	⊙	○
	Slick feeling (present)	⊙	△
	Moisturized feeling (present)	⊙	X
	Smooth feeling (present)	○	○

Example 3:

[0040] *Gommage* cosmetic compositions having their corresponding formulations shown in Table 3 were prepared in accordance with a method known *per se* in the art to evaluate them as to an effect by *gommage* and a warmed feeling upon their use in accordance with the same evaluation standard as in Example 1.

[0041] As a result, it is understood that when a heat-generating component is incorporated into the cosmetic compositions according to the present invention, a good warmed feeling is given in addition to the effect by *gommage* as shown in Table 3.

Table 3

(% by weight)			
	Invention product		
	4	5	6
Polyethylene glycol 400	40	48.2	42.7

Table 3 (continued)

	(% by weight)		
	Invention product		
	4	5	6
Glycerol	6	6	6
Behenyl alcohol	8		
Dextrin (Pinedex #1, product of Matsutani Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.)	20	20	20
Acrylic acid • methacrylic acid copolymer (PEMULEN TR-2, product of BF Goodrich Co.)	0.5		
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC-M, product of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.)		0.3	0.3
Silica gel (Aerosil 200, product of Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd.)		0.5	
Methyl polysiloxane (Silicone KF96A 6CS, product of Shin-Etsu Silicone Co., Ltd.)	5		5
Isopropyl palmitate (Exepearl IPP, product of Kao Corporation)		5	
Polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil (Emanon CH40, product of Kao Corporation)	0.5		
Polyoxyethylene • methyl polysiloxane copolymer (KF6017, product of Shin-Etsu Silicone Co., Ltd.)			1
Activated zeolite (Zeolam A4, product of Tosoh Corp.)	20	20	20
Sodium chloride (average particle size: 500 μ m)			5
Effect by <i>gommage</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙
Warmed feeling	⊙	⊙	⊙

Example 4:

[0042] *Gommage* cosmetic compositions having their corresponding formulations shown in Table 4 were prepared in accordance with a method known *per se* in the art to evaluate them as to an effect by *gommage*, a warmed feeling and a foaming and cleansing effect upon their use in accordance with the same evaluation standard as in Example 1.

[0043] As a result, it is understood that when a heat-generating component is incorporated into the cosmetic compositions according to the present invention, a good warmed feeling is given in addition to the effect by *gommage* as shown in Table 4. Further, when a surfactant is incorporated into the cosmetic compositions, foamability and cleansability are also brought about.

Table 4

	Invention product		
	7	8	9
Polyethylene glycol 400	46.55	44.3	42.8
Glycerol	10	10	10
Behenyl alcohol	2		
Dextrin (Pinedex #1, product of Matsutani Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd.)	15	15	15
Hydroxypropyl cellulose (HPC-M, product of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Silica gel (Aerosil 200, product of Nippon Aerosil Co., Ltd.)	0.3		
Methyl polysiloxane (Silicone KF96A 1000CS, product of Shin-Etsu Silicone Co., Ltd.)	0.5		
Isopropyl palmitate (Exepal IP, product of Kao Corporation)		0.5	
Polyoxyethylene hardened castor oil (Emanon CH40, product of Kao Corporation)	0.25		
Polyoxyethylene - methyl polysiloxane copolymer (KF6017, product of Shin-Etsu Silicone Co., Ltd.)	0.2		
Activated zeolite (Zeolam A4, product of Tosoh Corp.)	10	10	10
Sodium cocoylisethionate	15	13	15
Cocoyldiethanolamide			5
Sodium chloride (average particle size: 500 μ m)			2
Lauric acid		7	
Effect by <i>gommage</i>	⊙	⊙	⊙
Warmed feeling	○	○	○
Foamability and cleansability	○	⊙	⊙

Industrial Applicability

[0044] The cosmetic composition of the present invention can form *gommage* on the wet skin, scarcely becomes a burden to the skin, has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, and gives users a pleasant feeling upon use.

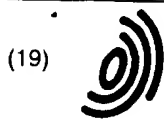
Claims

1. A *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer and (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water).
2. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to Claim 1, wherein (A) the water-soluble polymer is a water-solu-

ble polymer which forms *gommage* when a 20 % by weight solution of the water-soluble polymer in polyethylene glycol is rubbed on the skin in a state mixed with the same weight of water.

3. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein (A) the water-soluble polymer is modified starch or triglucopolysaccharide having a weight average molecular weight of 500 to 200,000.
4. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the component (B) is selected from the group consisting of polyols, lower alcohols, liquid paraffin, silicone oil, oils and fats, and nonionic surfactants.
5. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 4, which is substantially free of water.
6. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 5, which further comprises (C) a component which generates heat upon contact with water.
7. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to any one of Claims 1 to 6, which further comprises (D) a surfactant.
8. The *gommage* cosmetic composition according to Claim 7, wherein the component (D) is an anionic surfactant, nonionic surfactant or amphoteric surfactant.

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(54) **Gommage cosmetic composition**

(57) Disclosed herein is a *gommage* cosmetic composition comprising (A) a water-soluble polymer and (B) a substance that is liquid at 25°C (excluding water). The cosmetic composition can form *gommage* on the wet skin, scarcely becomes a burden to the skin, has an excellent effect by the *gommage* formed, and gives users a pleasant feeling upon use.



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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 January 2001	Examiner Willekens, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
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